

viewpoints; that the Federal Government is called upon to provide some protection for the vast expenditure which has been made in our national forests; and that the department commander and executive committee take the proper procedure to bring this to the attention of the proper Federal officials; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2689. By the SPEAKER: Petition of a list of voters from Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, The Very Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Creator of all things, by whose eternal thought the worlds were made, and by whose sleepless care they are upheld: Grant to us all a clearer vision of our task, a more intensive purpose, as, under the subduing power of the spirit of Thy calm, we bring all scattered thoughts into captivity unto Thee. Do Thou sanctify each endeavor in behalf of our beloved country, mantle us with the wings of Thy love, that in virtue we may walk the path of glory with liberty in righteousness as our crown of pride, marching breast-forward a united people in whom no fear shall dwell save only that of being faithless to our trust.

Vouchsafe to our President and all who share with him the vast responsibilities of leadership a glimpse of those invisible forces brooding o'er this weight and woe, and grant them in these days of wordless longing the sense of Thy power, that, through the lonely ways of suffering and pain, they may climb to those shining heights white with the Presence of the Living God.

Bless our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and all who serve our country, and do Thou remember no more our base material pride that in the past has brought us only days of shame, but do Thou reveal to us anew the truth, oftentimes forgotten, that the enduring strength of a nation's life is coextensive with its high ideals. In our Saviour's name we pray and for His sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On motion of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 16, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States withdrawing a nomination and submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Glass	Overton
Andrews	Green	Pepper
Austin	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gurney	Reed
Ball	Hayden	Reynolds
Bankhead	Herring	Rosier
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Barkley	Holman	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hughes	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Brown	Kilgore	Stewart
Bulow	La Follette	Taft
Bunker	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McKellar	Truman
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Tydings
Connally	Maloney	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maybank	Van Nuys
Davis	Mead	Wagner
Downey	Murdoch	Wallgren
Doxey	Murray	Walsh
Ellender	Norris	White
George	Nye	Wiley
Gerry	O'Daniel	Willis
Gillette	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] has been delayed in reaching Washington.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is attending a meeting of the Republican National Committee and is therefore necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the joint statement issued by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada on April 17 last.

There being no objection, the joint statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Prime Minister of Canada and the President announced today that, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, a conference, in which all of the United Nations with air-training programs under way, either in the United States or Canada, would be invited to participate, would be held in Ottawa early in May.

The purpose of the meeting lies along the lines of further united military efforts. The meeting in Ottawa would extend the air programs to take in the training of personnel to operate the military aircraft to the end that the most effective use will be made of all resources of personnel.

Great progress has already been made in pooling the airplane production of the United Nations.

Plans for the conference developed out of the recognition of the desirability of more closely coordinating the British Commonwealth (including Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) air-training plan with the greatly extended air-training program undertaken by the United States and others of the United Nations. In addition, this would include China, Norway, the Netherlands, and several others which are already at war with the Axis.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A petition of sundry citizens of Kent County, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit strikes in defense plants and to discontinue double pay for Sundays and holidays, also time and a half for overtime for more than 40 hours per week in defense industries, and also to limit profits in war industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors for Saginaw, Mich., stating that "we encourage all county officials and employees to earnestly adhere to their Nation's call for economy and cooperation in their several duties and responsibilities," and pledging "every effort to assist all local agencies in the prosecution of the war and the preservation of home defense as well as to assist the States and Federal agencies to promote and finance the war effort," etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. MEAD:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Finance.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

IN ASSEMBLY,

Albany, February 16, 1942.

Whereas the national administration has enacted legislation to provide old-age security benefits for many of our citizens and is contemplating the expansion of the social-security program to include other groups not now eligible for such benefits; and

Whereas under the social-security law only the employees of covered employers may participate in social-security benefits, and only the covered employers are required to pay social-security tax, the covered employer and the covered employee each paying one-half thereof; and

Whereas there are in the State of New York a great many employees who were formerly covered by the law and were formerly eligible for benefits thereunder, but who, through no action or choice on their part, became ineligible under the law when they, through no

action or choice on their part, became employees of uncovered employers; and

Whereas a great many of such employees who so became ineligible under the social-security law are desirous of being eligible thereunder and being covered thereby, and to participate in social-security benefits, and are willing to pay not only the amount of employee contributions but also the amount of employer contributions which their present employer would have been required to pay if such employer were covered under the law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby petitions the Congress of the United States to amend the Social Security Act to provide that all employees who were formerly covered by the social-security law and who heretofore made contributions thereto in the form of employee tax, and who became ineligible through no action or choice on their part, may again become eligible under the social-security law for social-security benefits upon signifying their willingness to pay not only the amount of employee contributions but also the amount of employer contributions which their present employer would have been required to pay if such employer were covered by the law; and be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress elected from the State of New York.

By order of the assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
Clerk.

In senate, March 24, 1942. Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the Senate.

WILLIAM S. KING,
Clerk.

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE,
Albany, March 16, 1942.

Whereas every individual and every locality throughout the United States has a common responsibility for the prosecution of the present war, and because an attack on a coastal city or any other locality would constitute an attack upon the entire United States, and the resulting cost of injuries to civilians, whether or not gainfully employed, properly constitutes a part of the total cost of carrying the conflict to a successful conclusion; and

Whereas it is recognized that a part of the cost of war is the obligation of support and maintenance of the economic status of civilians and their dependents deprived of their income or ability to maintain themselves by reason of injuries or death caused by enemy action; and

Whereas various States, including New York, have enacted workmen's compensation laws providing benefits to injured employees or, in case of death, to their dependents, and under such laws have provided methods of administration which, based on trial and long years of experience, meet the wishes of the people of such States as to the amount of the benefits, the best methods of their determination and the proper procedure for their payment, and the amounts of such benefits established under the various State laws have been fixed by the legislature with due consideration to the economic loss arising from injury or death to employees in the particular State; and

Whereas it is probable that should the attack resulting in the injury or death of civilians take place during their working hours

and at their working places, claims under workmen's compensation laws may be filed, and the authorities charged with enforcing such laws may require that compensation be paid to those injured or the dependents of those killed at work; and such awards of compensation under existing laws would constitute a liability against employers, which liability may be assumed by contract by State funds, self-insurers, and insurance companies, and must be paid at least to the extent of existing assets; and the losses resulting from an attack of great proportion might seriously impair their ability not only to pay such awards, but also might threaten the very security of the payment of compensation to hundreds of thousands of civilians injured or the dependents of those killed in industry, some of whose claims date back to the very inception of the law; and

Whereas in the enactment of such workmen's compensation laws the various State legislatures did not and could not have had in contemplation the possibility of losses due to war hazards such as currently exist at this time; and

Whereas insofar as such benefits may apply to civilians injured and killed in the course of their employment, the benefits shall be those that would be applicable under the workmen's compensation law in effect in the place at which they were employed; and

Whereas such legislation shall provide, insofar as such persons may be compensated under existing workmen's compensation laws, that the employers, State funds or the insurance carriers directly responsible therefor, upon making such payments, shall be reimbursed by the United States; and

Whereas such legislation shall provide that existing administrative agencies of the various States and of existing insurance organizations with their extensive service facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent in the administration of such law and the distribution of the benefits thereunder, thus avoiding the necessity of establishing agencies which may prove unnecessary and which would duplicate already existing facilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby urges the Congress of the United States to foster and support legislation providing benefits to civilians who may be injured or the dependents of civilians who may be killed by reason of enemy action, which benefits shall be a charge upon the whole people of the United States, equitably and proportionately distributed; and be it further

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the clerk of the senate be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Member of the Congress elected from the State of New York.

By order of the senate.

WILLIAM S. KING,
Clerk.

In assembly, March 18, 1942. Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
Clerk.

JEWISH ARMY IN PALESTINE—RESOLUTION OF ELMIRA (N. Y.) CHAPTER OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Mr. MEAD presented a letter embodying a resolution adopted by the Elmira (N. Y.) Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America, with reference to the creation of an army in Palestine to fight under British command.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and

ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICA,
ELMIRA CHAPTER,
Elmira, N. Y., April 15, 1942.

Senator JAMES M. MEAD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MEAD: At the last meeting of the Elmira Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, the Elmira Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America, fervently working and praying for the victory of America and the United Nations—the victory of truth, justice, and freedom—express our grave concern over the continued refusal of the British Government to grant to the Jews of Palestine their rightful place and status as Allies in our common struggle. The Holy Land, whence sprang humanity's noblest ideals, has been destined to constitute one of the most vital strategic areas in humanity's gravest trial. The Jews of Palestine stand eagerly prepared to give their energies, their resources, their lives to the service of the democratic cause and for the defense of the homeland they have reclaimed by their heroic toil. Today they are being denied the opportunity of full participation in the battle for civilization.

"We declare that the Jews of Palestine must be granted not only the opportunity to participate fully, but the right to participate equally. They must be admitted to the war against barbarism not grudgingly, but in the full exercise of their right and status as a free people on its own soil. They who have been so cruelly persecuted by Nazi tyranny, they who bled for freedom, demand a place on the firing line to play their part in the defeat of nazism in their own name, under the inspiration of the ancient emblems of the Jewish people and in the dynamic recognition of the equality and freedom of all peoples.

"We therefore respectfully urge you to use your good offices in conformity with the spirit and traditions of this country to help secure for the Jews of Palestine the right to organize a Jewish fighting force under British command or Allied command.

"We ask such recognition for the Jews of Palestine in the name of the Jewish people who have been the victims of Fascist persecution; in the name of the Homeland hallowed by Jewish sacrifices and restored by Jewish efforts; in the name of the victory all free peoples are uniting to achieve; in the name of the ideals of freedom and justice and equality to which the United Nations are dedicated in the great struggle in which we are now engaged."

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE I. FISCHER,
Secretary.

PREPARATION FOR LASTING PEACE—PETITION

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask consent to offer, for reference to the appropriate committee and printing in the RECORD, a letter embodying a petition, which has been sent to me by Miss Mary Ware Dennett, chairman of World Federalists, which petition was signed by many citizens of the State of Connecticut. It refers to the need that we "prepare in time of war for lasting peace," and suggests "calling at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a world federal constitution."

There being no objection, the letter embodying the petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and

ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLD FEDERALISTS,
NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR A
DEMOCRATIC WORLD GOVERNMENT,
April 8, 1942.

Senator FRANCIS MALONEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: In March 1942 the following residents of the State of Connecticut: Addie L. Webber, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Earl S. Warren, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Effie G. Silverthorne, 309 Windham Road, Willimantic; Mrs. William Sargent, 350 Windham Road, Willimantic; Mrs. Bessie Morton, Rockville; Ludella Morgan, 875 Main Street, Willimantic; Mrs. E. J. Morgan, 875 Main Street, Willimantic; E. J. Morgan, 875 Main Street, Willimantic; Arthur E. Morrill, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Ada N. Merrifield, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Caroline A. Lester, 309 Windham Road, Willimantic; Minnie A. Kramer, 363 Windham Road, Willimantic; J. H. Keith, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; E. L. Keith, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Windham Road, Willimantic; Walter House, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Harriett House, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Joseph H. Heath, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Alice M. Heath, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Mary M. Hama, 186 Prospect Street, Willimantic; Mrs. Stella Gregory, 754 Main Street, Willimantic; Margaret Deardon, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. H. E. Downer, Turner Street, Willimantic; Mrs. Frank Chamberlin, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Frank E. Chamberlin, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Lotie A. Beckwith, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Elizabeth Barrows, 134 Prospect Street, Willimantic; Frank Anthony, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; Ella Anthony, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; Philip Angello, 158 Gifford Avenue, Willimantic; Herbert F. Allen, Camp Ground, Willimantic; William Howard Donahue, Old Lyme; Margaret S. Lincoln, 4403 Whitney Avenue, Mount Carmel; Irving Fisher, Box 1825, New Haven; Mrs. Allan Cowperthwaite, New Haven; Sara Walter, 28 Pierce Place, Stamford; William M. Agar, Taconic; have signed the following petition:

"We, undersigned citizens of the United States of America, respectfully petition our President and Congress to prepare in time of war for lasting peace by calling at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a world Federal constitution under which we may unite to establish and maintain order through democratic world government.

"It is our conviction that membership in this world union should be open to all other peoples when they are able and willing to meet simple, just, and democratic requirements of admission, so that it will grow quickly and peacefully into an all-inclusive commonwealth of man. Only such a world order, we hold, can create the conditions under which economic justice, security, and opportunity for all can prevail.

"We confidently believe that this action by the United States would shorten the war through its influence on all other peoples, including those under enemy governments, and would help to bring a form of victory which would also win the peace."

This brings the total number of signatures to the above petition in the State of Connecticut to 91 on March 31, 1942.

Sincerely yours,
MARY WARE DENNETT,
Chairman.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I present to the Senate a list of 5,154 peti-

tioners from 14 States, asking for the enactment of Senate bill 860. These petitioners are distressed over the deplorable conditions existing in and around Army and Navy reservations caused by liquor, and believe that our war effort would be much more effective if conditions were improved during the war as provided in Senate bill 860.

I ask unanimous consent that the list of States and the number of petitioners be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the list will be printed in the RECORD.

The list referred to is as follows:

PETITIONS IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 860	
Arkansas: Gillham.....	49
California:	
Pomona.....	17
Live Oak.....	27
Florida:	
Pinellas Park.....	70
Miami.....	37
Illinois: Mount Vernon.....	85
Indiana: Liberty Center.....	18
Iowa:	
Earlham.....	18
Elliott.....	48
Maryland: Baltimore.....	144
Massachusetts: Newton.....	18
Montana: Butte.....	24
New Jersey:	
Camden.....	11
Clarksboro.....	54
Irvington.....	59
New York:	
Albany.....	43
Argyle.....	36
Ballston Spa.....	10
Clayton.....	51
Chili.....	38
Easton.....	17
Falconer.....	26
Freeville.....	17
Guilderland.....	25
Harpursville.....	38
Honeoye Falls.....	41
Jamestown.....	45
LaFargeville.....	50
Lebanon.....	20
Orleans County.....	40
Newburgh.....	250
Newfield.....	46
Ransomville.....	41
Rochester.....	25
Sprakers.....	29
Syracuse.....	177
Waterport.....	17
Watertown.....	41
Wilson.....	24
Erie County.....	21
Cortland.....	29
Pennsylvania:	
New Brighton.....	13
Pittsburgh.....	189
Wilksburg.....	53
South Dakota: Watertown.....	13
Texas:	
Borger.....	95
Corpus Christi.....	123
Douglas.....	57
Eagle Lake.....	14
Electra.....	347
Littlefield.....	110
San Antonio.....	41
Washington:	
Bellingham.....	34
Bremerton.....	186
Brewster.....	111
Burlington.....	33
Castle Rock.....	81
Centralia.....	22
Chelan.....	45
Coupeville.....	17
Custer.....	46
Elma.....	44
Everson.....	43

PETITIONS IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 860—CON.

Washington—Continued	
Kelso.....	38
Kirkland.....	22
Longview.....	281
Manette.....	76
Mount Vernon.....	268
Port Orchard.....	140
Seattle.....	254
Shelton.....	130
Snohomish.....	113
Tacoma.....	24
Vancouver.....	50
Washington.....	23
Winlock.....	43
Wisconsin: Antigo.....	71
Miscellaneous.....	5

Total..... 5,154

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4579) to amend subsection (c) of section 1 of Public, No. 846, Seventy-fourth Congress (S. 3055), an act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1264) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 2461. A bill for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURTON:

S. 2462. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the United States Parcel Post Building Co., of Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2463. A bill for the relief of M. C. Roberts and Robert Roberts (collectively); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

S. 2464. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. 2465. A bill to amend section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2466. A bill to amend section 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, a few weeks ago the Senate passed Senate bill 2025, increasing the remuneration of the enlisted men of the Army. Today, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], I ask consent to introduce a bill providing for the dependents of our enlisted men.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 2467. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. GEORGE introduced Senate bill 2468, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2469. A bill for the relief of William Edward Fleming; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2470. A bill for the relief of Eileen Collins Treacy; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. BROWN also introduced Senate bill 2471, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and appears under a separate heading, and he also introduced Senate bill 2472, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that I may introduce a bill to bring into the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act inductees or draftees who entered the service since the enactment of the law. On examination of the act I find that it does not cover the cases of draftees who incurred obligations after the date of the approval of the act and before the date of their induction into service. I ask that this bill, providing for an amendment to cover such cases, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, because the legislation originated in that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2468) to amend section 302 (1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EMPLOYEES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill amending the so-called Hatch Act, which, if enacted, will eliminate the prohibition against political activities by teachers in the public schools.

I also ask consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD two letters from the National Education Association, as well as a statement from the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the letters and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2471) to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, with respect to its application to officers and employees of educational, religious, eleemosynary, philanthropic, and cultural institutions, establishments, and agencies, commonly known as the Hatch Act, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The letters and statement presented by Mr. BROWN are as follows:

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY
THROUGH EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1942.
The Honorable PRENTISS M. BROWN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BROWN: I have just returned from the San Francisco Convention of the

National Education Association with the conviction that the teachers of practically every State in the Union will fight vigorously for the passage of the Brown amendment to the Hatch Act, and are desirous of following the guidance of our commission in this matter.

I was indeed sorry to learn of Senator HATCH's accident. I hope you have been able to get his consent to advance your amendment in his absence. I would appreciate very much any information you have concerning the advancement of this bill so that appropriate action may be taken by the teachers in the various States.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD DUSHANE.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY
THROUGH EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1942.
The Honorable PRENTISS M. BROWN,
Senator From Michigan,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BROWN: I am very much pleased with the communication you have received from Senator HATCH expressing his approval of action on your amendment. Since my last interview with you I have talked to a number of leading school men of the country and I am sure we are ready to proceed in support of your amendment as soon as it is ready for action.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD DUSHANE.

THE HATCH ACT AND THE SCHOOLS

The Hatch Act must be amended to safeguard freedom of learning and teaching. The original act, passed in 1939, was an outgrowth of alleged abuses of Federal relief funds in the various States. After a brief experience it was claimed that some of the abuses were caused by State employees receiving part pay from Federal sources, so the act was amended in 1940 by extending it to certain State officers and employees.

Although teachers belong to a profession that does not condone or indulge in corrupt political practices, and although the record of debate in Congress does not indicate that there was any belief that teachers needed to be restrained from improper political procedure, yet the Hatch Act, as finally enacted and interpreted, interferes with the long recognized political rights of many thousands of American teachers.

Some of the provisions of the Hatch Act seek to prevent political corruption and are in no sense injurious to the teaching profession, and in fact, in some cases provide necessary protection. There are other sections, however, which are definitely objectionable to teachers, which will limit their effectiveness, and which will interfere with the full functioning of teachers as protectors and citizenship instructors of millions of students.

Teachers have been slow to realize the full significance and the wide applications of the Hatch Act. It was at first believed that it covered only teachers in land-grant colleges and vocational teachers in federally aided systems. As questions have arisen concerning the extent of this law the United States Civil Service Commission has made rulings and it now appears that in view of recent interpretations the Hatch Act can be, and probably will be, construed to apply to a majority of American teachers.

One of the basic purposes of the defense commission is to protect teachers from conditions which interfere with their full functioning. The commission believes that certain sections of the Hatch Act interfere with the protection of public schools, interfere with the freedom of teaching, and will be used as a means of threatening, intimidating,

and coercing leaders, administrators, and other members of the teaching profession. The defense commission will make every effort to bring about such amendments of the Hatch Act as will restore and protect teachers' necessary rights and freedoms.

Three sections should be amended

A careful study of the Hatch Act reveals three sections which, from the standpoint of the teaching profession, are objectionable and should be amended:

Section 2 of the act, although not yet adjudicated by the courts, will probably prevent numerous members of the teaching profession from discussing Federal policies involved in any election, or the qualifications of candidates for Federal office in their classrooms or teachers' meetings.

Likewise, section 9 (a) may be so interpreted as to discourage all teachers employed by the Federal Government or the District of Columbia from discussing Federal issues involved in an election or the merits of the candidates for Federal office in their classrooms or teachers' meetings. These teachers are specifically prohibited from taking any part in political management or in political campaigns.

Section 12 prohibits any State or local teacher or school official, any part of whose compensation is derived from Federal loans or grants, from doing or saying anything, as teachers, which will influence any nomination or election. This section also prevents any participation by such teachers in political management or political campaigns. Teachers affected by this act cannot become candidates for any political office.

To whom does the Hatch Act apply?

The law authorizes the United States Civil Service Commission to interpret and enforce various provisions of the act. Based on actions by the United States Civil Service Commission up to the present time, it may be said authoritatively that:

1. All employees of land-grant colleges and universities, except possibly those engaged in building construction, are included in the provisions of the Hatch Act.
2. All vocational teachers and employees, any part of whose compensation comes from Federal aid, are likewise included.
3. All teachers whose compensation is in any part derived from the income of Federal grazing and forest lands are subject to the Hatch Act.
4. In view of prior decisions, it is probable that all teachers whose school systems receive any Federal vocational funds will be subject to the Hatch Act, unless such funds are accounted for separately from other school funds.
5. In the light of prior decisions it is probable that teachers, any part of whose income comes from land grants from the Federal Government to State school systems, will be included under the Hatch Act. Such an interpretation would include under the provisions of the Hatch Act a majority of teachers in the United States.

Why teachers should be excluded

Following is a brief statement of reasons why teachers should be excluded from sections 2 9 (a), and 12 of the Hatch Act:

1. Teachers belong to a profession which disapproves of and does not engage in pernicious political practices, and they would continue to be good citizens without the Hatch Act.
2. This act is discriminatory in that it applied to some teachers and not to others.
3. The Hatch Act interferes with the freedom of teachers to discuss political issues freely and without Federal political control or censorship. In order to train our youth for understanding and participation in American political life it is of vital importance that the teachers' freedom to teach the truth shall not be interfered with.
4. If teachers are to train effectively our youth for citizenship they must have full rights of citizenship themselves.

5. American public schools are dependent upon the understanding and loyalty of our citizens for their financial support and their development and improvement. Very often questions involving the welfare of the schools are issues in political elections. Frequently candidates who are enemies of education run for political office. The integrity and often the very existence of schools depend upon the political activity of members of the teaching profession. It is part of their professional obligation to keep the needs and problems of the schools before the voters of their communities and States.

6. Under the Federal Constitution the management and control of education is a State function. A comparison between American schools and those of totalitarian countries would seem to indicate the wisdom of local and State control of education. The partial disfranchisement and the muzzling of local and State teachers by the Federal Government is as unnecessary and unjustifiable as it is dangerous and alarming.

The Defense Commission believes that section 2, 9 (a), and 12 of the Hatch Act should not apply to members of the teaching profession and will make every effort to have this law amended.

DESIGNATION OF LOCKS AT ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL, MICH.—THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. BROWN. I ask consent to introduce a bill to direct the Secretary of War to designate the lock now known as the fourth lock at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as the General Douglas MacArthur Lock, and to provide for the immediate designation of the new lock at such canal, authorized by section 17 of Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress, as the Governor Chase S. Osborn Lock.

Mr. President, the designation of the lock known as the fourth lock at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, is a most fitting honor to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose heroic defense in the Philippines is the marvel of all of us. This lock has now no name. It is one of the greatest engineering projects of its kind in the world. It is 80 feet in width and 1,350 feet long and is one of the two principal locks carrying the commerce of the Great Lakes. As everyone knows, this is one of the most vital transportation arteries in our war effort, because almost all our iron is carried through it. Here our steel and other war materials originate.

The new lock about to be constructed under the bill would be named the Governor Chase S. Osborn Lock. Governor Osborn has been a resident of the Sault almost all of his life. He was Governor of Michigan in the years 1911 and 1912, two of the greatest years in Michigan's governmental history. Through Governor Osborn's far-sighted and progressive leadership, Michigan was placed in the forefront of States in the so-called liberal group. The first workmen's compensation law was then enacted, and many of the reforms in behalf of the average man which have become statute law were then pioneered. Governor Osborn generously donated much to the Federal park at the entrance to the locks. It is one of the beauty spots of northern Michigan. He has been looked upon as the leading citizen of our State for a generation, and it is most fitting that this honor to him in his home town should be made while he is living.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2472) providing for the designation of certain locks at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD, in connection with the bill introduced by me relative to the naming of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, an editorial from the Detroit Free Press on the same general subject. The editorial is one of the finest I have yet read with respect to our war effort. It is so thoroughly in accord with my own ideas that I wish I could have been the author of the editorial. It was written by John S. Knight, the broad-minded and able publisher of the Detroit Free Press, the Miami Herald, and the Akron Beacon.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press of April 19, 1942]

THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

As the United States approaches the end of 5 months' declared war against the Axis Powers, it becomes more and more evident that we can win this struggle for survival in only one way.

The sole course that holds the hope of eventual and complete victory lies in casting aside the dangerous "defense" psychology which we have embraced with such ardor and adopt, in its place, a mental, spiritual, and physical war policy, which will put us on the offensive as a nation unafraid to risk the dangers and make the sacrifices which such a change will entail.

Buying bonds for "defense," turning out planes and tanks for "defense," conscripting an army for "defense" were understandable slogans a year ago. But the term "defense" should now be dropped for once and for all. It no longer applies to the vital problem at hand of winning the war.

No country ever won a major conflict by remaining behind established borders and barricades and leaving the enemy free to attack when and where he pleased.

Nor will the United States win this war if we allow Hitler to continue to choose the time and place for his onslaughts against the United Nations.

France's famed Maginot line proved poor protection against Germany's modernized attack but had not the people of France been assured by their military experts that all the advantage lay with them in fighting a "defensive" war?

The mighty base at Singapore was considered impregnable by the British because they had heard for generations that England's naval power was supreme wherever her flag was flown.

The much-heralded armies of Poland, Belgium, Holland, and France were swept aside like tin soldiers because all the advantages of a well-timed, splendidly executed offensive were fully capitalized by Germany.

In more recent months, Japan has demonstrated to the sorrow of the Allies that she had perfected a type of amphibious warfare beautifully suited to a war of surprise and aggression in the South Pacific.

Although they are sometimes disdainfully referred to as "copy cats," the Jap transports stay out of harbors and their troops carry light equipment for beach landings, which are effectively protected by ample air support.

The defeats sustained in the Pacific can be attributed to lack of Allied air power, air power that the British didn't possess, air power that we couldn't get there in time.

Without attempting to pose as an expert on the science of modern warfare and its strategy, is there not considerable danger in our

becoming so concerned over what is taking place in the Pacific that we may lose sight of our main objective, which is to break Hitler's hold on Europe?

Today everybody is waiting almost breathlessly to see if Russia can hold out against Hitler's widely advertised spring offensive. Once he launches this drive are we to stand by and patiently await the outcome, contenting ourselves with shipping supplies to Russia?

Or will President Roosevelt and General Marshall be successful in convincing the British that this is the time to create a new front in Italy or France, which will prevent Hitler from using his usually successful formula of overwhelming one nation at a time?

In a two-front war Hitler's difficulties would increase immeasurably. The preponderance of air power would no longer be on his side.

There are several million troops standing by in England. They should be used in an offensive directed against the Continent; not in 1943, as believed planned by the British, but now.

Their places can be taken by American soldiers, whose first assignment will be protection of the British Isles but who later will be called upon to join the invading forces as they are replaced in England by more of our troops.

Dangerous? Hazardous? Costly? Yes; all of these, but far less dangerous, hazardous, and costly in the long run than to stand by while Hitler wins one objective after another and eventually we find ourselves standing alone while we are attacked by Hitler and the French Fleet on one coast and Japan on the other.

If this war is to be won, it must be carried to the enemy. We should never allow it to progress to the stage where it is being fought on American soil. The best guaranty of our security and final victory lies in conducting the most spirited offensive that it is possible for our military strategists to devise.

Our production figures are growing better every day. We are turning out the implements of war well ahead of schedule. The training of our men in the field is moving forward in a manner which is pleasing to the General Staff.

But the war can't be won just by producing more guns, tanks, and supplies. Too many people believe it can, just as too many people have the idea that if we build more airplanes than Hitler and Japan, the war will be over.

It would be nice if that were so. But it is fallacious reasoning to believe that airplanes alone hold the key to victory. Before this war, there were many noted naval experts who placed all their trust in sea power. We know now how antiquated this reasoning was.

Victory for the United Nations lies in the intelligent coordination of air power, sea power, and land power.

Heavy bombers protected by fighter planes can prepare the path for invasion. Our battle wagons, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, supported from the air can hold the enemy's fleet in check at sea.

But it takes infantry and artillery to make landings, occupy enemy territory, and hold it against counterattack.

Hitler will never be beaten until his troops are driven out of the occupied countries of Europe. The British Empire lacks the manpower to do the job alone. This was demonstrated when the Australians in Libya had to be rushed home after hostilities broke out in the Pacific.

That puts the job squarely up to the United States. It is a gigantic assignment fraught with great danger and many risks. It will mean casualties running into the hundreds of thousands. Many of these lives will be lost on the Atlantic, many more on the battlefields of Europe. The thought of sending such a vast expeditionary force abroad casts a chill into the heart of every American parent.

But it is the only way this war can be won. Lulling ourselves with mounting production figures will not be enough. Nor the buying of war bonds or giving up sugar and tires.

Let us profit by the lessons of history and note in Hitler's time what happens to nations intending to fight a defensive war.

The hour has arrived when as a people we began thinking in terms of launching a formidable offensive of our own. The fight must be carried to the enemy and won on his soil.

God grant that we shall the courage and the strength to see to it that the powerful forces aimed against us will never succeed in making America their battleground.

JOHN S. KNIGHT.

AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. SCHWARTZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 6845, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 79, after line 6, to insert:

Kendrick project, Kortes Dam, \$3,000,000.

Shoshone project, Heart Mountain power development, \$815,000.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BULOW TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

[Mr. BULOW asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address prepared by him, to be delivered over the radio in South Dakota by electrical transcription, which appears in the Appendix.]

SENATOR BULOW'S CANDIDACY—ADDRESS BY EUGENE MAHONEY

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address to the people of South Dakota by Mr. Eugene Mahoney, an attorney of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., which appears in the Appendix.]

WE CAN'T WIN THE WAR BY DEFENSE METHODS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. HUGHES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address by Senator THOMAS of Utah, delivered on March 9, 1942, on the topic "We Can't Win the War by Defense Methods," which appears in the Appendix.]

WOMEN IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES—STATEMENT BY SENATOR TRUMAN

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement by Senator TRUMAN in reference to the part being played by women in defense industries, which appears in the Appendix.]

WARTIME WASHINGTON—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by him before the Milwaukee Civic Alliance, at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 14, 1942, on the subject Wartime Washington, which appears in the Appendix.]

A UNITED FRONT AGAINST TYRANNY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address delivered by him on April 14, 1942 on the subject A United Front Against Tyranny, which appears in the Appendix.]

NO MONEY TO WASTE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BURTON

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by him on April 17, 1942, before the

thirty-ninth semiannual meeting of the National Petroleum Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the topic, No Money to Waste, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY TO NEW YORK POST OFFICE HOLY NAME SOCIETY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, at the annual communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society of the New York Post Office, at the Hotel Astor, April 19, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRAYER BY DR. GEORGE GILMOUR, OF ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a prayer offered by Dr. George Gilmour at the United Liberal Church, St. Petersburg, Fla., which appears in the Appendix.]

DR. WILBUR L. CROSS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from Hartford Courant referring to Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, former Governor of Connecticut, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM BY AMERICAN RAILROADS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article from the National Petroleum News referring to the accomplishments of American railroads in the movement of petroleum, and to the successful operation of the undertaking by Mr. John Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, which appears in the Appendix.]

BRITAIN FINDS GAIN IN WORKS COUNCIL—ARTICLE BY CRAIG THOMPSON

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Craig Thompson entitled "Britain Finds Gain in Works Council," published in the New York Times of April 20, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

MICHELSON'S FOG OVER GUAM—ARTICLE BY GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by George Rothwell Brown, published in the Washington Times-Herald of today, entitled "Michelson's Fog Over Guam," which appears in the Appendix.]

MAINTENANCE OF UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement arrived at on April 1, the special order for this hour is the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2054) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of the national defense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY obtained the floor.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to Senators who may desire to present routine business.

(Several bills were introduced, and other routine business transacted, which appear under the appropriate headings.)

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President—

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I hesitate to make this observation, but the practice has recently been inaugurated of some Senator obtaining the floor and yielding for matters which should properly come up during the morning hour. We have a very important matter pending this morning. The able Senator from Texas has the floor, having been recognized, and I shall object to his yielding, except for a question, until we dispose of the pending business. There will then be the remainder of the day for the consideration of minor matters, such as those now being pressed by some Senators.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President—

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield, and the Senator from Oregon may object again if he desires. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President, I have prepared an address to be delivered over the radio in South Dakota by electrical transcription, which I should like to have printed in the Record.

Mr. McNARY. I make the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon makes a point of order. What is the point of order?

Mr. McNARY. That the Senator from Texas can yield only for a question, and the Senator from South Dakota is not asking a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield for a question.

Mr. LEE. When will we be permitted to put these various matters in the Record, in a situation such as this, when the Senator from Texas has the floor on the pending business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma can ask permission to insert material in the Record when he gets recognition in his own right.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I am always glad to accommodate Senators, but I have a statement I wish to make, if I may proceed.

With respect to the motion to proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate bill 2054, I beg to say that it had been my purpose to insist upon the motion at this time. However, the President of the United States has personally requested me not to press the motion until he sends a message to the Senate and the House within the approximate period of a week from this date. The President has authorized me to say that he made this request, and that he expects to send a message to the Congress relating to the establishment of a general national policy regarding the cost of living, and all factors relating thereto, including labor. It is also the expectation of the President to address the Nation over the radio following the presentation of the message to the Congress.

Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I feel compelled to withhold insistence upon the motion at this time. However, I feel that in fairness to my own views and position, I should say that I am deeply concerned with respect to

delays in the production of war materials by reason of disturbances in labor relations.

This war is being waged for the safety and security of every American citizen. Our troops are fighting and shedding their blood in order that Americans may enjoy their way of life and their privileges and opportunities. Those in the ranks of labor, as well as all other citizens, owe a duty to the country.

When we need men for the Army we do not ask their consent—we draft them. When we need money for the Treasury, we do not ask the consent of the taxpayers—we tax them. When manufacturers want to secure materials, we do not ask their consent as to how much they shall receive—we clamp down on them with priorities. When citizens want tires, we do not ask their consent—we ration them. Labor alone must not demand that the Government secure their consent with regard to doing their duty to the country which protects them and their opportunities to make a fair wage.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I assume that the distinguished Senator from Texas has not changed his attitude toward the progress of the proposed legislation without having given the subject very careful consideration. If he has given it such consideration, he will not be embarrassed in answering questions regarding why we should accede to this request, assuming that the Executive, especially in time of war, and because of his capacity not only as President, but also as Commander in Chief, has an impressive weight upon the Congress with respect to the performance of its functions when such performance affects the conduct of the war. Respecting that viewpoint, nevertheless, I think the Congress is entitled to know why, after weeks of delay, which seems to some of us to have been unnecessary, we are now asked to slow down in this important effort, the only kind of effort the Congress can make toward the prosecution of the war to victory. Therefore, I wish to ask the Senator from Texas whether he has considered the effect upon the prosecution of the war of delay in enactment of legislation aimed only at continuous, uninterrupted, maximum production of war materials? Has the Senator considered the effect of this request upon our performance of the function of legislation touching this subject?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I shall say to the Senator from Vermont that I very deeply appreciate his interest in this matter. The Senator from Vermont is a distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and participated in the deliberations of that committee on this bill, and was hearty in his support of it, and I can well understand his concern at the situation as presented.

I shall say to the Senator from Vermont that it is the view of the President of the United States that the approximately 1 week's delay occasioned by his preparing and sending to the

Congress a message dealing not only with this subject but with a number of related matters, is justified, for he feels that it will be a material contribution toward the conduct of the war. He feels that the message and the radio speech to the Nation will be a contribution toward unity of view and harmony of opinion in the prosecution of the war.

I know, as, of course, the Senator from Vermont knows, that if this particular bill should be passed and it does not suit the President, if we should rush it through, as he might feel, at an untimely moment, he could easily dispose of it by veto, and his veto would probably be effective, since it takes a two-thirds vote of the Congress to override the President's veto.

I shall say to the Senator from Vermont that I was very anxious and am still anxious to secure the adoption of this motion. I have not, in anywise, changed my views as to the desirability of the proposed legislation; but, since the Constitution makes the Executive, in a way, a part of the legislative process by requiring his approval of bills which Congress enacts, since it lays upon him the further duty of advising the Congress from time to time as to measures and policies which should be considered, and in view of the direct request by the President that the matter simply be delayed and postponed for a week, the Senator from Texas felt under an imperative compulsion, so far as he was concerned, to withhold for the week any pressure in behalf of this motion.

That is about all I can say to the Senator from Vermont. I cannot, of course, probe into all the mysteries and policies respecting what may occur in the prosecution of the war, but we have had assurances, at least from the press, that production is going forward in a very satisfactory fashion in most of the branches of industrial production for the war, and I suppose that is the reason why the President feels that possibly he can contribute something to the Senate and the House in the way of an over-all picture which may, in the long run, instead of delaying, contribute to the better prosecution of the war. That is about all I can say to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for another question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. AUSTIN. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas what his attitude will be a week from today with respect to this proposed legislation.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not—

Mr. AUSTIN. I mean not with respect to the substance of the proposed legislation, but with respect to proceeding to its consideration.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is calling on me now to give an opinion in advance of the message and all the matters contained in it. I hardly regard that as a fair senatorial question.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I waive that question, and I shall ask another.

Mr. CONNALLY. I mean by that, as the Senator knows, that in this rapidly moving, kaleidoscopic picture, any Sen-

ator who says what he is going to do tomorrow is very foolish, because he does not know. At present I feel compelled to state that I have not changed my views in any respect regarding the desirability and the soundness of the proposed legislation, and I should like to see it enacted, although I do not pretend to know all there is about the subject. I know that other Senators have other bills and other measures and other amendments which they would no doubt offer, and which the Senate might adopt. I understand the Committee on Labor has been "in labor" all morning on a substitute which they expect to offer in case my bill comes up before the Senate, and so I should rather say to the Senator from Vermont that I cannot probe into my mind and know exactly what I will do next Monday. I may talk to the Senator again between now and Monday. I may talk to the President again.

I shall say to the Senator that the request which was made of me was made in the presence of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader of the House, so that it was not only personal but official. The Senator from Texas felt compelled to accede to that request.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. CONNALLY. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the pending motion holds a favored position today on the calendar. Has the Senator considered the possibility of obtaining for his motion respecting his bill a similar position on the next Monday, following this Monday?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I shall say to the Senator that I have contemplated that, and I hope I can secure the consent of the Senate to preserve the status of my opinion following the President's message. I do not know whether that should be Monday or Tuesday. The message is coming to Congress when we meet Monday, and then the President is going to speak to the Nation that night on the radio. It may be wiser to say Tuesday, but I am perfectly willing to have the motion to call up my bill in order. I desire, however, to retain the status for this motion so that when we convene after the message shall have been delivered it will be in the same position it now occupies.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate shall convene following the delivery of the message by the President of the United States, the motion which I now have pending before the Senate may be in order, so that I may at that time present my motion for immediate consideration of Senate bill 2054.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. McNARY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. Does that necessarily mean that the pendency of the motion will interfere with the consideration of

other business, and that other business cannot be considered without obtaining unanimous consent temporarily to lay aside the Senator's motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that if the request of the Senator from Texas is agreed to, the consideration of the ordinary business of the Senate would not be interfered with in the meantime.

Mr. McNARY. This would operate as a special order for Monday or Tuesday of next week?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would operate as a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to submit a suggestion to the Senator for his comment. I think under the circumstances there are obvious reasons for waiting upon Executive recommendation with respect to a subject as complicated and complex as this one is, and of course the Senator's bill only touches one phase of it. On the other hand, I think there is something to be said for making some progress today, because, in my opinion, the country has waited a very long time for Senate action upon these related subjects, and I think the country thinks that we long since passed the zero hour here in Washington without appropriate action.

I rather dislike to see the day go by without some progress being made toward fixing the purpose of the Senate to legislate. I was going to suggest to the Senator this inquiry: Why might we not agree to the Senator's motion making his bill the unfinished business today, and then temporarily lay it aside until such day next week as the Senator might indicate?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Michigan for his sympathy, and from his attitude I am sure I shall have his support on the bill.

It has been suggested to me, however, in view of the inquiry propounded by the Senator from Oregon, that if, as the Senator from Michigan suggests, the motion should be agreed to, then it would require unanimous consent to transact other business in the meantime, such as consideration of bills on the calendar and other matters which it might be desired to bring before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did I understand the Chair to say that unanimous consent had been granted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not as yet been granted.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, what the Senator would do is simply to have his motion in order either next Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. CONNALLY. Pending; not in order, but pending.

Mr. HILL. Well, consideration of his motion would come up automatically

after the reading of the message from the President. Is that correct?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Texas would simply delay consideration of his motion which is now pending until that time.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is the purpose of making the request.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As I understand, the present request of the Senator from Texas is simply to preserve the status quo as to the special order of April 1, 1942, with reference to today, until after the President shall have delivered his message?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In which case the order shall then come into effect. In that situation the motion of the Senator from Texas would be considered as pending at the next meeting of the Senate after the President delivers his message. If, on the other hand, we should follow the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan and now make the bill of the Senator from Texas the unfinished business, it could not be displaced in the meantime without unanimous consent, except on motion, which would have the effect of displacing it permanently, in which case the bill would lose its status. If the motion of the Senator from Texas is made after the delivery of the President's message, and the motion is agreed to, making the bill of the Senator from Texas the unfinished business, then, of course, the bill will be subject to amendment by any other labor proposal which may be offered from any quarter.

Mr. HILL. The effect would be the same as though the motion should come up today.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I agree with the Senator from Michigan that the people of the country are today looking intently to Congress. What we do in respect to this matter is of very great importance, affecting, I think, the morale of our people. Personally, I should prefer to do something positive rather than to take the course now suggested. In any event, Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not yield the position of advantage now occupied by the proposed legislation without providing for its reinstatement on a day certain in the future.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me ask the Senator from Vermont and also the Senator from Michigan what they think of this suggestion: Instead of making the motion in order on the day following the delivery of the message, the bill could be made the pending business on that date.

Mr. AUSTIN. That would be very much better. I am sure that all the people would feel a sense of greater security if some such result as that were accomplished here today.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator from Texas mean to make it in order to consider his motion to take up his bill?

Mr. CONNALLY. No. The Senator from Vermont wanted some definite action. It occurred to me that if the request were modified so that, instead of making the motion in order, the bill were made the pending business, that would be another step toward bringing the bill before the Senate.

Mr. AUSTIN. That would make the bill a special order of business.

Mr. HILL. Consideration of the Senator's motion would be a special order of business.

Mr. CONNALLY. That was my original request; but I am suggesting a possible modification of the request in order to satisfy Senators who are in sympathy with the bill.

Mr. HILL. As I understood, the original request of the Senator from Texas would make it the order of the day, so to speak, to consider whether the Senate should take up his bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. My original request was to preserve the status as it now exists. That status would provide for consideration of my motion. The Senate could adopt or reject the motion.

The suggestion now made is to make the bill a special order of business, and make it the pending business, which would not require an affirmative vote of the Senate later to take it up. It would be up. I am not making such a request for unanimous consent. I simply propounded the proposal to the Senator from Vermont so as to obtain his view about it. I do not know whether I could obtain unanimous consent of the Senate for such a proposal. I see some Senators indicating by a shake of their heads that they would not agree, so I will not ask unanimous consent when I know I cannot obtain it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was about to suggest to the Senator from Texas that it seems to me that the latest suggestion would not be very fair. It would mean that by unanimous consent the Senate had already disposed of the motion to proceed to consider his bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I grant that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think the Senator from Texas is entitled to maintain his position. I do not want to do anything to prevent him from carrying out the plans which he has in mind. Personally I could not agree to the latest suggestion, because it would not express my position.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Wisconsin indicates that he would object.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am perfectly willing to accept the responsibility.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not want to put the responsibility on him. However, there is no use in asking unanimous consent when I see three or four heads shaking, saying "no."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may the request be stated? Precisely what is it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Texas restate his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not have a photographic mind. I may vary a word or two.

I ask unanimous consent that on the day following the delivery of the message of the President of the United States to the Congress the motion of the Senator from Texas to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, a bill relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of national defense, be in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. If I correctly understand the unanimous request by the Senator from Texas, it is rather indefinite. We do not know when the President will send a message to Congress. Personally I have no objection to postponing consideration of the motion to a definite date, not later than next Monday.

Mr. CONNALLY. Will the Senator agree to next Tuesday? The reason I suggest that is that the President will not have made his speech to the country until Monday night. For us to receive his message at 12 o'clock, and then proceed at once to take up something without any opportunity thoroughly to study and read the message might seem like undue haste. If the Senator will agree to Tuesday, I am perfectly willing to substitute Tuesday following next Monday.

Mr. McNARY. I do not object to Tuesday, so long as the date is set specifically.

Mr. CONNALLY. I agree to that, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Texas, as modified? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN OKLAHOMA

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, last Wednesday Gov. Leon C. Phillips, of Oklahoma, in testifying before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, made some very derogatory statements with respect to the C. C. C. and N. Y. A. organizations of Oklahoma.

These statements do not represent the belief or attitude of the people of my State. They merely represent the personal feelings and prejudice of Governor Phillips. His statements were not based upon any thorough investigation, and when asked for facts and figures he admitted that he did not have them.

Both these Federal agencies have met with universally popular approval in our State. The young people in the C. C. C. camps and N. Y. A. organization are the finest type of American youth. Both these agencies have contributed materially to the building of character as well as the teaching of trades, and in many cases the rehabilitation of young lives.

Therefore, I feel that I am representing the people of Oklahoma when I say that the statements of our Governor are

very much resented by the people of our State.

The trades learned in both these organizations are of inestimable value to our war program at the present time. The training the young people have received and are receiving is helping to relieve the bottlenecks in our industrial program today.

Mr. Bruce Carter, the N. Y. A. director of Oklahoma, has made the following statement regarding the organization in our State:

I am surprised that the Governor of the great and progressive State of Oklahoma would refer to thousands of Oklahoma youth as "jailbirds." I am surprised that he would be willing to retard the war effort by stopping 500 youth a month from going to work in vital war industries. I am surprised that he would say that Oklahoma youth won't work when we have this letter from Joseph J. Jenks, personnel officer of the United States Aluminum Co., of Fairfield, Conn.:

"We feel that your organization has done a wonderful job starting this emergency program and aiding us in securing qualified workers to meet our needs. I might also add that if you can supply us with 100 foundry workers within the next month, we shall be more than pleased to employ them. I would appreciate it very much if these boys could be selected from Oklahoma."

When we have this letter from the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif.:

"Our records indicated that these men have come to us well qualified for shipyard work and that they have since proven themselves to be excellent employees."

When we have this letter from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, of Burbank, Calif.:

"After observing our records we find that your boys without exception have been above average. We feel that the training they received from your projects has been very inclusive and entirely satisfactory for our work at Lockheed."

When the M. B. Manufacturing Co., Inc., New Haven, Conn., said:

"The National Youth Administration is doing a worth-while job and their contribution of semiskilled workers is invaluable in the present emergency."

I am surprised that he would be willing to penalize the youth of Oklahoma by refusing them the opportunity of training that will equip them for a job in the vital war effort.

We have some 3,220 youth in Oklahoma today in 28 war-production shops, who are receiving training in machine shop, sheet metal, welding, foundry, joinery, radio, auto mechanics, pattern making, electrical, power sewing, and aircraft woodwork. I am surprised that Governor Phillips does not know his Oklahoma well enough to know that since Pearl Harbor the National Youth Administration has sent more than 100 youths every week to jobs in the war-production plants.

Since November of last year, we have sent from 25 to 65 youths every week to New Haven, Conn., where these youths are employed by the Vaught-Sikorsky Airplane Corporation, the United States Aluminum Co., etc. To the Denver ordnance plant in Denver, to the shipbuilding yards on the coast and on the Gulf, we have sent scores of youth. Literally hundreds of youth from Oklahoma are employed by Boeing Aircraft Co., Stearman Aircraft, Beachcraft, and Cessna Aircraft Cos. in Wichita, Kans., as well as all of the airplane factories on the Pacific coast.

I knew that the red-haired, cigar-chewing Governor of Oklahoma hated the present administration; I knew he hated President Roosevelt and all he stands for, but I did

not believe he would allow his prejudiced mind to attack and condemn his own youth within the State of Oklahoma.

Governor Phillips does not know the National Youth Administration in Oklahoma; he could not make such an attack if he did know the program.

Only today I received a telegram asking the National Youth Administration "to send 40 welders to Seattle, Wash., on April 26, 40 on May 3, and 25 each week thereafter." I received a telegram yesterday asking us to increase our quota to 75 a week to go to Connecticut.

BRUCE G. CARTER,
State Youth Administrator.

Mr. President, no one is in a better position to refute the statements of Governor Phillips officially than Mrs. Mabel Bassett, who for a number of years has been and is today commissioner of charities and corrections for the State of Oklahoma. She made the following statement in a telegram to President Roosevelt:

As State commissioner of charities and corrections serving my twentieth year in this capacity, I want to say the statement made by Governor Phillips is untrue and has no foundation whatever. Working constantly as I do with youth in Oklahoma and prisoners in our institutions, I must say the National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps are and have been of untold benefit to the youth of Oklahoma.

Mr. President, I have a whole sheaf of telegrams from all over Oklahoma protesting the statement of Governor Phillips; but in the interest of economy in space and time I shall read only a few of the most representative of these telegrams. The remainder I shall refer to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and ask that they be printed as a part of their record in the hearings on this subject.

First, I wish to read a telegram from Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gordon, who run a filling station at Chickasha:

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Senator JOSH LEE,

Washington, D. C.:

Am ashamed of Governor Phillips' unfair attack. Fight for continuance of great youth program.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. GORDON,
Viaduct Service Station.

Next, I wish to read one from a Baptist pastor at Altus, Okla.:

ALTUS, OKLA., April 20, 1942.

Senator JOSH LEE,

Washington, D. C.:

I regret ill-advised misrepresentations of our Governor concerning National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps programs. He by no means expresses the views of the best and informed citizens here. Will appreciate all you can do to counteract his statements and to boost these great programs for our youth. Sincerely,

WINSTON BORUM,
Pastor, First Baptist Church.

Then I wish to read one from a grocerman at Durant, Okla.:

DURANT, OKLA., April 18, 1942.

Hon. JOSH LEE,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We could do without a Governor much better than we could our National Youth Administration at this particular time. We are making manpower for defense work.

PRATTS' GROCERY.

Then, finally, I wish to read a telegram from an educator at Oklahoma City:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,
April 17, 1942.

Senator JOSH LEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOSH: Phillips' blast at the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration makes us furious. His lack of understanding appalling. He belongs to the small but prominent and noisy crowd of Pharisees and tellers of half-truths among your constituents. The number the Civilian Conservation Corps has kept out of jail is the real issue. One could wish many members of church to which you and I belong were in jail for then the world would know if it works where needed. I think that many of the Civilian Conservation Corps boys who keep out of jail are better men than you or I and I know they are better men than Red Phillips.

ERNEST E. BROWN.

Incidentally, Dr. Brown at one time was president of one of the colleges in Oklahoma.

Then I wish to read a letter from the police matron of Enid, Okla., Mrs. W. S. Whitt, who is in a particularly good position to speak officially on this question.

ENID, OKLA., April 17, 1942.

Senator JOSH LEE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Governor of Oklahoma has made a personal attack on the National Youth Administration and has made statements that I know are untrue as a whole. I have been on the advisory board of the National Youth Administration in Enid 6 years and have constantly observed the progress and growth and know its values.

From my position as police matron and juvenile officer it was easy for me to discover the youth who needed the work and training. Every border-line case of moral break-down I found I helped to get them in the National Youth Administration and I have followed through with them and not one have gone to prison as our Governor stated. Instead I've seen them rehabilitated into good citizens who now are happily married and have private employment or have qualified for the Army, Navy, or defense work. Had it not been for the National Youth Administration, I fear they may have had a record which would have disqualified them for this national service.

I've also known the supervisors personally and not one have I known to have a shady reputation in morals or habits.

Enid needs this National Youth Administration and I make a personal appeal to you to help with your influence to keep it in our State.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. S. WHITT, Police Matron.

Also, I should like to read a letter from the United States Aluminum Co., of Connecticut. The letter is addressed to the N. Y. A. director of Connecticut. This aluminum company, in requesting foundry workers, specifically requested that they be sent from Oklahoma. I quote:

FAIRFIELD, CONN., October 4, 1941.

MR. RICHARD A. BARRETT,
Administrator, National
Youth Administration,
New Haven, Conn.

DEAR SIR: I would like to take this opportunity to give you a report of satisfactory progress of the National Youth Administration boys that we have employed at our plant.

We feel that your organization has done a wonderful job starting this emergency program and aiding us in securing qualified workers to meet our needs.

I might also add that if you can supply us with 100 foundry workers within the next month we shall be more than pleased to employ them. I would appreciate it very much if these boys could be selected from Oklahoma.

With best wishes for the continuance of your organization, I am,
Very truly yours,

THE U. S. ALUMINUM CO.,
JOSEPH J. JENKS,
Personnel Officer.

At this point I wish to read a telegram and letter addressed to Representative JED JOHNSON, of Oklahoma:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., April 17, 1942.

HON. JED JOHNSON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration have been closer to my heart than any of the other Government organizations because they train youth and the salvation of our country depends on youth.

The work they do has been most constructive for the State as well as highly beneficial to the individual. I have had these boys in my home. I know they are all right. I strongly urge their continuation. We do not want to turn the National Youth Administration over to any other group.

RUEB MARTIN,
Chairman, Oklahoma State
Legislative Board, Brotherhood of
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., April 17, 1942.

HON. JED JOHNSON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I noticed in the press there has been an unwarranted attack made upon the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps by the Chief Executive of Oklahoma and I am asking you to present these views to the committee, of which Senator McKellar is chairman, to testify against S. 2295.

I know from experience that the Civilian Conservation Corps has encouraged and given opportunity to farm boys in this State in a time of need. They have done useful work in conserving our natural resources and encouragement always tends to elevate youth to a higher plane. Reports come to me that farmers who actually employ Civilian Conservation Corps youth testify that the boys do an unusually good job in fence building, terracing, sodding, and tank building.

In my opinion, the Governor would have had a great deal more trouble in the Granite Reformatory had it not have been for the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration.

And for the National Youth Administration youth who have received training in Oklahoma, you only have to refer to the facts and results, which show 3,220 Oklahoma youth are in 28 shops learning trades that will give them jobs in war production industries. More than 500 of these boys every month go into aircraft factories, tank factories, and other armament production plants. The training that has been given by the National Youth Administration in Oklahoma has aided both the youth and the families in times of adversity and prepared them to meet the emergency in an all-out war, as no other thing has done. It was a blessing that we had the National Youth Administration to train the youth to help us. The records will bear me out that we have had more volunteers into the armed service than any other State in the Nation with one exception.

We need the National Youth Administration now as never before, and I am firmly convinced that the National Youth Administration should be an independent establish-

ment and not consolidated or changed at this time.

TOM W. CHEEK,
President, Oklahoma Farmers
Union, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. President, I have telegrams from 64 county judges in our State. We have 77 counties, and 62 of the telegrams from county judges state that no enrollees of the N. Y. A. have records in their courts. Only 2 county judges report N. Y. A. enrollees as having court records. The name of one of these boys does not show on the finance records of the N. Y. A., and another is shown as not being on the N. Y. A. at the time of his conviction for petty larceny.

A few of the county judges report that they are unable to give accurate and detailed reports, but that to their knowledge no such records exist. Some of the county judges refer to both the N. Y. A. and C. C. C. enrollees as having no court records.

Mr. President, I am happy to offer this official record in refutation to the charges of Governor Phillips.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF SILVER-PURCHASING LEGISLATION—STATEMENT BY ECONOMISTS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MONETARY POLICY

MR. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, a brief statement made by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy recommending the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Domestic Silver Purchase Act of 1939. I ask that the signatures also be appended.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

APRIL 20, 1942.

We, the undersigned members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, again urge Congress to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and the domestic silver purchase law of July 6, 1939.

The former has never been sound in principle or practice, the common arguments for it were neither valid nor admirable, and its results have in the main been harmful to both the United States and certain foreign countries.

The latter act has been an indefensible subsidy to the domestic producers of silver and has forced the Treasury to pay approximately twice the world-market price for this domestic silver with the consequence that the Treasury has greatly overvalued the silver which it holds.

Both acts have disturbed the silver markets of the world, have drained silver from industry and other countries' treasuries to our Treasury vaults, and have been important factors in the expansion of our money supply at a time when such expansion has been unnecessary and undesirable.

It is gratifying to note that both Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Chairman Eccles of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are recommending the repeal of these laws. In January of this year, Secretary Morgenthau stated to the House Appropriations Committee that "So far as I am concerned, I will be glad to see Congress strike all of the silver legislation off the books." In the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House in March and at a press conference in February he again made similar statements.

Chairman Eccles, in a letter to Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG on March 30, this year, stated that his views on this matter are generally in accord with those expressed by Secretary Morgenthau. Chairman Eccles pointed out in this letter that he had held these views for several years and added: "In view of the war situation, it is all the more urgent that the inflationary effects of the silver program be removed and that so far as possible the materials, machinery, and labor now devoted to silver production be utilized in the war effort."

On April 20, 1934, the executive committee of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy issued a statement opposing the enactment of the pending Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Substantial majorities of the full committee signed pronouncements in opposition to the Government's silver program as follows:

May 25 1936: Recommending abandonment of the silver purchase policy and that Treasury silver be disposed of as advantageously as possible;

June 14 1937: Advocating repeal of the silver purchase program;

December 28, 1937: Urging, among other things, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934;

December 23, 1938: Urging that Government subsidy to silver interests be ended and that the Silver Purchase Act be repealed;

May 15, 1939: Urging enactment of the Townsend bill repealing the Silver Purchase Act of 1934;

September 30, 1941: Recommending, among other things, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and of the act of July 6, 1939, providing for the purchase of domestic silver at 71.11 cents per ounce—approximately twice the market price.

We agree with Secretary Morgenthau's statement of January that if the Government's silver program were repealed "It would be helpful at this time. I think it would be well received."

Eugene E. Agger, Rutgers University; Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., University of California at Los Angeles; Charles C. Arbuthnot, Western Reserve University; Don C. Barrett, Haverford College; Benjamin H. Beckhart, Columbia University; James Washington Bell, Northwestern University; Ernest L. Bogart, University of Illinois; Frederick A. Bradford, Lehigh University; William A. Brown, Jr., Brown University; J. Ray Cable, Washington University; Wilbur P. Calhoun, University of Cincinnati; Neil Carothers, Lehigh University; Edward H. Collins, New York Herald Tribune; Garfield V. Cox, the University of Chicago; William W. Cumberland, Wellington & Co., New York; Charles A. Dice, Ohio State University; D. W. Ellsworth, E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., New York; William D. Ennis, Stevens Institute of Technology; Fred R. Fairchild, Yale University; Clyde Olin Fisher, Wesleyan University; J. Anderson Fitzgerald, the University of Texas; Herbert F. Fraser, Swarthmore College; Roy L. Garis, Vanderbilt University; Arthur D. Gayer, Queens College; Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn College; Earl J. Hamilton, Duke University (with reservations as to second paragraph); Lewis H. Haney, New York University; E. C. Harwood, American Institute for Economic Research; Hudson B. Hastings, Yale University; William F. Hawthart, Southern Methodist University; Frederick C. Hicks, University of Cincinnati; John Thom

Holdsworth, the University of Miami; Edwin W. Kemmerer, Princeton University; William H. Kiekhofer, the University of Wisconsin; David Kinley, University of Illinois; William H. Kniffin, Bank of Rockville Centre Trust Co., Long Island; Frederic E. Lee, University of Illinois; J. L. Leonard, University of Southern California; James D. Magee, New York University; Arthur W. Marget, University of Minnesota; A. Wilfred May, New York City; Mark C. Mills, Indiana University; Margaret G. Myers, Vassar College; Melchoir Palyi, the University of Wisconsin; Ernest Minor Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Clyde W. Phelps, University of Chattanooga; Charles L. Prather, Syracuse University; Howard H. Preston, University of Washington; Leland Rex Robinson, 76 Beaver Street, New York; R. G. Rodkey, University of Michigan; Olin Glenn Saxon, Yale University; Joseph A. Schumpeter, Harvard University; Walter E. Spahr, New York University; Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard University; William H. Steiner, Brooklyn College; Charles S. Tippetts, Mercersburg Academy; Alvin S. Tostlebe, The College of Wooster; James B. Trant, Louisiana State University; Rufus S. Tucker, Westfield, N. J.; Russell Welsman, Western Reserve University; William O. Weyforth, Johns Hopkins University; Nathaniel R. Whitney, the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; Edward Wiest, University of Kentucky; Max Winkler, College of the City of New York; Ivan Wright, Brooklyn College.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its leading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1541) for the relief of Jacques Hailpern, Max Hailpern, and Sally Hailpern Zaharia.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 2 to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SNYDER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. STARNES, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. POWERS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. CASE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3807. An act to establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6874. An act to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel;

H. R. 6913. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942; and

H. R. 6932. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

H. R. 6807. An act to establish a Woman's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy and for other purposes;

H. R. 6874. An act to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel;

H. R. 6913. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942; and

H. R. 6932. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on the 31st of March, I entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed House bill 6328, for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department. I now make that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, what is the purpose of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. The purpose of the bill is to credit the accounts of certain disbursing officers. My reason for moving to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed is to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, this is a bill from the Senator's committee, the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. HILL. And I take it that the amendment which the Senator will offer will be a committee amendment?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed? The Chair hears none. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 13, after the word "pay", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not quite understand the nature of this proceeding. May I ask the able Senator if this bill has been passed?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; it was passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. McNARY. When?

Mr. ELLENDER. On the 30th of March, and it was sent to the other House on the 31st of March.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the present proceeding is to correct an error. A phrase was left out of the original bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; it was inadvertently left out; and what I am proposing to do is to write into the bill a provision which should have been in it originally.

Mr. McNARY. With that explanation, I have no objection. I did not understand it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, is the bill in the Senate or has it been sent to the House?

Mr. ELLENDER. It was sent to the House on the 31st of March, and I asked that it be returned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO SUBMIT REPORTS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I intend to move, at the appropriate time, that the Senate stand in recess until Thursday next. In the meantime, I ask unanimous consent that, during the recess of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations may have permission of the Senate to submit conference reports, reports on bills, and other reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

TOTAL MOBILIZATION

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I doubt if any other office receives more letters, telegrams, petitions, and resolutions on the labor question than mine.

I consider it to be my duty as well as my privilege to present the petitions and opinions of the people of Oklahoma to the National Congress and to the public in general. Therefore, I took the floor of the Senate day after day in an effort to represent the feeling of my people as expressed in their communications to me.

Day after day I urged that the committees in charge of labor bills give the Senate an opportunity to vote on them. In fact, for more than 2 years I have been urging that we clear our decks for action in an all-out war effort. By that I mean that all money, material, and manpower should be mobilized for war.

I believe this should be done, first, because it will make for a more efficient and effective war effort, and, second, because it will more nearly equalize the burdens of war.

With respect to the first point, the primary consideration before us today is to win the war. Every other consideration must take second place to the all-important business of winning the war. Everything the legislative branch of the Government can do to implement the winning of the war should be done.

I am convinced that a complete mobilization of all our money, men, and materials will help win the war.

Such mobilization, in my opinion, would prevent one group from fighting

another. It would make for greater efficiency because it would substitute a systematic operation in the place of a policy which depends in part upon governmental power to draft men for military service and, on the other hand, upon an appeal to the patriotic impulses.

Mr. President, it was agreed 3 weeks ago that on this day we would begin the consideration of these questions. I had hoped on this day to have an opportunity to vote against racketeering in war industries. I am sure that the laboring people of America will welcome legislation preventing the outrageous practice of requiring men to pay for the privilege of working. It is ironical for American citizens to have to pay for the privilege of working in war industries in order to win a war for freedom.

From reports which I have received from many sources, it is evident that in my own State it is necessary for laborers to pay from \$16.65 for common labor up to \$100 for skilled labor merely for the chance to work, with no guaranty that they can get a job; and if they get one, there is no guaranty that it will last a longer time than is sufficient to enable them to reimburse themselves for the fees paid.

This situation, in my opinion, is an abuse of the privileges of organized labor. I believe that the great majority of the rank and file of the men who carry union cards resent this practice and would like to see it outlawed.

I am convinced that President Roosevelt's decisions are based upon what he believes will give us maximum production in the shortest possible time. I know that he believes, as most of us do, that we can get more production by the voluntary effort of freemen who are working to win this war. Already he and the bona fide labor leaders of this country have accomplished great results toward this end.

I shall support the President of the United States in his leadership in prosecuting this war, and I find no conflict in so doing and in opposing abuses and injustices wherever they may occur. I am convinced that President Roosevelt does not condone or approve either labor racketeering or management profiteering.

Therefore, Mr. President, unless in the near future President Roosevelt announces a policy outlawing the charging of fees or prohibiting them by Presidential proclamation or some other method, I hope that the Congress will act on this question when the bill of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] next comes before the Senate for action.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] stated that President Roosevelt had requested him to postpone action on his bill, involving so intimately the war effort, until the President himself could announce to the country a war-labor policy. The Senator from Texas himself has twice been a member of the armed forces of the United States; he has served as a soldier in two wars. Therefore, when the President of the United States requested him to postpone action on this important question, he felt, as a good soldier, it was his duty to do so.

The Constitution of the United States places upon the President as Commander

in Chief the responsibility for prosecuting the war. It is the duty of Congress to advise and help the President, and, in legislative matters, to follow his leadership in the prosecution of the war. I have confidence and hope that the President will, in the near future, announce a clear-cut labor policy which will eliminate labor racketeering, on the one hand, and management profiteering, on the other. If the President does not include in his statement the elimination of the initiation fees for the privilege of working, I shall be one, at least, to urge with all my energy that action be taken by the Congress to outlaw that practice.

Mr. President, when I returned from the last war I had an abiding conviction that if another war should come, the primary consideration must be to win the war, and that the second consideration should be to equalize, so far as humanly possible, the burdens of the war. I confess to you, Mr. President, that my patriotism was shocked and hurt when I came home and learned the inequalities which resulted from the last war.

When we came back from the other war, we came back with a resolution in our hearts that if war should ever come again to the United States we would do our part to equalize the burdens of the war.

At this very time we find certain groups in this country fighting against other groups. One day one group will have a full-page advertisement in the newspaper urging its side, the next day the other group will have a full-page advertisement in the same paper urging its contentions. Why is that? It is because we do not have a clear-cut policy.

Unless President Roosevelt shall outline a war policy including a labor policy and a no-profit policy, including complete mobilization of the men, money, and materials of this country, I shall actively support the amendment now being proposed by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], providing for a complete mobilization of men, money, and materials. Only by such a plan can we end the fight between labor and management. So long as the profit incentive exists, so long as there is a profit, there will be contention between the two groups as to which one is going to get the greatest share of the profit. Until the profit motive is removed, we will have that contention.

Not only that, Mr. President, but the plan of raising money to finance the war by voluntary subscription is rapidly breaking down. We draft men, but we beg for money. Secretary Morgenthau still believes that he can borrow money fast enough to finance the war; yet last month he was able to sell only about half a billion dollars' worth of war bonds. We would have to sell about \$3,000,000,000 worth a month in order to keep up with our war contracts. Why is money so sacred, why is property so sacred, that the same Government which can command men to put on the uniform and shoulder rifles cannot likewise command other men to lend of their financial resources in order to finance the war? Why must we always approach property with mincing, cautious steps?

When I voted to draft men, when I voted to take the flesh and blood of our land in order to prosecute this war, I said in my conscience then, "I am ready to go all the way and vote for a mandatory program with respect to everything else that is needed." After we draft a man to fight, to me, it seems a waste of time to argue that we should not likewise draft dollars, through forced loans.

There is sufficient wealth in this country, and I believe we should immediately enact legislation requiring men to lend of their financial resources, under the same mandatory power by which we call the boys from the farms and the homes of this country and ask them to face death.

Mr. President, I had prepared an amendment to be offered to the bill sponsored by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], which I intended to offer this morning, providing for a mandatory sale of war bonds on the basis of ability to lend. Such a provision would be just as fair as a selective draft law. It would be just as fair as a graduated-income-tax law. We plead for people to lend money. It would be just as reasonable to make the payment of taxes voluntary as to make the lending of money during wartime a matter of voluntary action. We may have to borrow on future earnings.

Should we leave the amount of bonds a man shall buy either to his patriotism or to his desire for profit or to the strong-arm methods of pressure committees? None of these is a fair criterion for determining the amount of war bonds a man should buy. He should buy in proportion to his ability to buy, and I have an amendment which would embody that very principle in law. The amendment would make it obligatory upon the Treasury Department, by some fair yardstick, of which they have several, to determine a man's ability to lend credit to his Government. Then, as money is needed, as each bond issue is offered, each man should be required to lend his fair share by the purchase of war bonds.

Mr. President, those bonds should not be transferable. In that regard they would be like the soldier bonus certificates. That would mean that when pay day came, and the money was to be paid back on the bonds, the money would go back to the sources from which it came; it would go back to the grass roots in the little towns instead of going back to the financial centers, when the Government began paying off.

Let us take the case of a man who has great wealth. Perhaps his wealth is in nonliquid assets, but it certainly represents a backlog of credit which the Treasury of the United States should have the privilege of using in order to back up our financial structure in this time of need in order that we may prevent depreciation in the value of our currency.

Mr. President, I shall await with keen interest and anticipation a further statement by the President of the United States with respect to the prosecution of the war, the prevention of inflation, the price ceiling, the labor question, and the

prevention of profits, which I understand he is to include in his statement of policy. He is the leader. I have followed him. Sometimes I have followed him when I was criticized for doing so. I would not change any of that, because I believe he is the greatest leader in the world today. He has been right 100 percent every step of the way in this war effort. He saw the cloud rising when it came up over the horizon no larger than a man's hand. It was then with the prophetic vision which he has always had with respect to world affairs that he announced to the world, "The storm is coming. Let us fortify ourselves against that day when everything we hold dear will be challenged."

I started following the President then. There were some who did not believe what he said. It was difficult to get some persons to realize that he was right with respect to the war which he knew was coming. He has been right from that day until this.

Now in a national crisis like this we cannot follow but one leader. Therefore his wisdom should guide us in making our major decisions on these important questions. He is the Commander in Chief. The Constitution makes him that. The Congress, if it went against him, would, in my opinion, be violating the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. If, after he sets forth a policy for the prosecution of this war, Congress should undertake to go against him, we would certainly not be in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution, which makes him responsible for prosecuting this war.

Mr. President, in his labor policy he is guided by only one belief, only one desire, and that is to secure the maximum production in the shortest period of time. Therefore, it is our duty, not only as Members of this body but as citizens of the United States, to build our unity around him. We must fight the enemy, not each other. We may disagree. We can take those problems up later. But we must close all ranks now. There must be unity in this country.

Mr. President, there are things of which we do not approve. They are small when we compare them with the great program which is moving forward already in this country. Already the big bona fide labor leaders, in conference with the President, have announced their policy of urging rapid production, and I congratulate them upon that. I believe they should do that. Now that they have done so, I congratulate them.

The President wants production and he is getting production. If we are to believe the men who are responsible and who are in the best position to know, like Donald Nelson, the Army and Navy chiefs, and the President himself, then most of our program is now or soon will be ahead of schedule. Every day we read of the launching of a ship ahead of schedule. We read today that the United States is now producing more airplanes than Germany, Japan, and Italy combined. We read today that already the United States has surpassed the total Axis output in the production of tanks. Our production is moving forward. One thing that is needed now is complete and total unity in the United

States. That can be brought about and will be brought about by the President announcing his labor policy, his production policy, his policy for the prevention of profits, his policy for preventing inflation, and then by the rest of us supporting him in that announcement and carrying out his policy. That I intend to do.

Mr. President, I find no conflict between doing that and opposing abuses and injustices wherever they appear. I know my President well enough to know that Franklin D. Roosevelt does not condone or intend to approve in any manner injustices or abuses wherever they appear. We can be of service by helping to remove abuses, such as the charging of fees for the right to work in a war industry, and that I shall do.

Mr. President, I intend to do everything I can to eliminate the charging of these fees, because in my particular State that practice, more than anything else today, is irritating the people, causing disunity, and causing bitter feelings, all of which are hurting our war effort. I feel it my duty to present my people's feelings and beliefs on this question, and to do everything I can to eliminate that condition and all other irritating things which prevent or hinder complete unity around our Commander in Chief.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service (and withdrawing a nomination), which nominating message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For nominations this day received and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. McKELLAR), from the Committee on Appropriations:

E. M. Basye, of Missouri, to be Work Projects Administrator for Missouri, effective May 1, 1942.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Harper Triplett, to be postmaster at Schellsburg, Pa., in place of Harper Triplett.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

CUSTOMS SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Raymond Miller to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry T. Foley, of Yonkers, N. Y.,

to be surveyor of customs, customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the Marine Corps nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the President be notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 20 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

J. Webb Benton, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

John W. Dye, of Minnesota, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate April 20 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

POSTMASTER

Murray Elman to be postmaster at Millburn, in the State of New Jersey.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 20 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

CUSTOMS SERVICE

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Raymond Miller to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Harry T. Foley to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

POSTMASTERS

FLORIDA

Thomas F. Connell, Weirsdale.

LOUISIANA

Joseph Hugh Goldsby, Amite.

Beckie D. Bradford, Tullos.

PENNSYLVANIA

Homer F. Eshelman, Summerville.

PROMOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE NAVY

To be rear admirals

Alva D. Bernhard

Alan G. Kirk

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

To be rear admirals

William R. Munroe

John F. Shafroth, Jr.

To be captains

Charles A. Baker

Leon S. Fiske

Thorvald A. Solberg

Fred M. Earle

Frank P. Thomas

Robert W. Cary

Benjamin F. Perry

Hubert E. Paddock

William S. Popham

To be commanders

John P. Heath

Charles R. Brown

Leon J. Huffman

Peter G. Hale

Adelbert F. Converse

Bernard E. Manseau

Harold D. Baker

Bradford E. Grow

Armand J. Robertson

Campbell H. Minckler

William S. G. Davis

George D. Miller

George N. Lytle

Jasper T. Acuff

Harold R. Parker

Vincent W. Grady

Arnold E. True

William R. Cooke, Jr.

John S. Crenshaw

Alex M. Loker

William D. Hoover

Raymond A. Hansen

John C. Lester

Thomas B. Dugan

Omer A. Kneeland

Hyman G. Rickover

Harold F. Pullen

Marion E. Murphy

Archibald E. Uehlinger

To be lieutenant commanders

Robert D. Conrad

Robert F. Martin

Alfred R. Truslow, Jr.

Frank T. Corbin

John Eldridge, Jr.

Harry H. McIlhenny

John E. Fitzgibbon

George Knuepfer

Edward J. Drew

Ernest Blake

Henry J. Armstrong, Jr.

Benjamin Katz

Daniel B. Miller

Charles H. Quinn

Anderson Offutt

Clifton B. Maddox

William White

Eugene S. Sarsfield

Ernest R. Perry

George L. Shane

Charles M. Tooke

Ernest W. Lamons

Frederic F. Agens

Robert C. Winters

Jack H. Lewis

Edmund T. Napier, Jr.

Lee W. Parke

Edward N. Teall, Jr.

James L. Shank

Emmanuel T. Goyette

Arthur K. Ehle

George L. Hansen

Philip A. Tague, Jr.

Robert A. Johnson

William F. Royall

Levi J. Knight, Jr.

Eugene F. McDaniel

Renwick S. Calderhead

Harry L. Hicks

David B. Coleman

Myron W. Graybill

William H. Potts

John C. McClaghry

William R. Ignatius

William E. Kaltner

Leonidas W. Pancoast

Harry M. Denty

Joshua W. Cooper

Francis E. Cromwell

Granville A. Moore

Edward P. Southwick

Harry R. Hummer, Jr.

Thomas C. Green

John O. R. Coll

Samuel M. Pickering

John S. Tracy

George B. R. Stallings

William D. Irvin

Charles W. Parker

Claude L. Weigle

Joseph A. Flynn

Milton T. Dayton

Clarence E. Boyd

James K. Averill

Curtis A. Myers

Albert B. Mayfield, Jr.

George A. Lange

Clarence E. Cortner

Glenn W. Legwen, Jr.

Glynn R. Donaho

Alston Ramsay

Paul D. Gross

To be lieutenants

Edward R. Nelson, Jr.

Willard J. Bain

Willie M. Dickey

Clinton A. Neyman, Jr.

Donald N. Clay

J. C. Gillespie Wilson

John D. Gerwick

James M. Wolfe, Jr.

John S. Fletcher

William J. Francis, Jr.

John H. Brandt

Albert R. Weldon

Frank E. Sellers, Jr.

William B. Wideman

Roy C. Kilinker

William R. Barnes

Frank M. C. Smith

Warren W. Armstrong

Alton E. Paddock

Albert L. Carlson

Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, Jr.

Matthew S. Schmidling

Arthur M. Purdy

Phillip F. Hauck

Franklin G. Hess

Carleton R. Kear, Jr.

Thomas D. McGrath

Richard E. Harmer

John H. Cotten

Lloyd A. Smith

Edward B. Schutt

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

Robert B. Byrnes

To be medical directors

Bertram Groesbeck, Jr.

Millard F. Hudson

John H. Robbins

To be medical inspectors

Dwight J. Wharton

Harvey E. Robins

John F. Luten

To be surgeon

Douglas T. Prehn

To be passed assistant surgeon

Robert V. King

To be dental surgeons

Arthur H. Yando

Charles C. Tinsley

Gunnar N. Wennerberg

Theodore DeW. Allan

To be passed assistant dental surgeons

Walter W. Lippold

Kenneth L. Urban

To be paymaster

Roland W. Rickerts

To be passed assistant paymasters

John B. Cline

Christian L. Ewald

Fletcher McC. Lamkin

Constantine C. Mathas

To be chief gunner

Wilbur R. Hunter

To be chief radio electrician

Clifton Shumaker

To be chief machinists

Joe B. Decker

Ralph H. Packer

Frank McDole

To be lieutenant commanders

Carter A. Printup

Paul W. Hord

Willis H. Pickton

Paul A. Hartzell

Waldo Tullsen

William G. H. Lind

Thomas C. Thomas

Joe W. Stryker

Eugene E. Paro

Charles F. Chillingworth, Jr.

Claude W. Haman

Benjamin Van M. Russell

John G. Foster, Jr.

Harold T. Deutermann

Edwin W. Herron

Thomas O. Oberrender, Jr.

Arnold W. McKechnie

Liles W. Creighton

David C. White

To be lieutenants

Barry K. Atkins

John A. Tyree, Jr.

Wallace A. Sherrill

John S. Coyne, Jr.

Raymond B. Jacoby

Joseph W. Williams, Jr.

Murray Hanson

Lemuel M. Stevens, Jr.

Raymond P. Zimmerman

Isthmian L. Powell

Edward W. Abbot

To be paymasters

James R. Hanna

James P. Dowden

To be passed assistant paymasters

Donald W. Twigg

Alfred T. Magnell

Thomas P. O'Connell

Laurence A. White

Howard F. Kuehl

To be assistant surgeons

Wallace L. Chesbro

Walworth R. Slenger
Charles A. Sand
Bruce R. McCampbell
Edward W. Pinkham, Jr.
Robert B. Lindsay
Harold A. Smedal
Gustavus D. Bock
Kenneth M. Coyne
Henry C. Hunley, Jr.
Lloyd A. Boehm
William H. Requarth
Joseph A. Tyburczy
John H. Griffin
Merrill W. Etzenhouser

To be ensigns

Raphael A. Zoeller
Charles H. Johnson, Jr.
John P. Aymond
Frank W. Bampton
Edgar H. Forrest
Wade C. Wells

PROMOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE MARINE CORPS

To be major generals

Ralph S. Keyser
Seth Williams

To be brigadier general

Ralph J. Mitchell

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS

To be captain

Robert W. Rickert

To be second lieutenants

Francis P. McCarthy
Robert G. Owens, Jr.
Thomas J. Ahern
Philip R. White
Rubin Iden
Dred F. Parks

Robert M. Wallace
Thomas R. Counihan
Robert H. Parker
William C. Hamby
Gilbert C. Campbell
Nevin R. Trimbur
Kenneth N. Roberts
John J. Tordoff
John F. Barber
Jerome J. Burke
Frederick A. Ruoff
Robert B. Strother
Herbert Wilson, Jr.
James N. Jeter
Louis R. Gens

sky and an unobstructed horizon of the truth. We pray that we may be manful, truthful, full of honor, and fearing only that which is evil. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 16, 1942, was read and approved.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Under the order of the House of April 16, 1942, Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted a conference report and statement for printing in the RECORD under the rule.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of Justice.
4. Department of Labor.
5. Department of War.
6. Civil Service Commission.
7. Federal Security Agency.
8. Federal Works Agency.
9. Interstate Commerce Commission.
10. The National Archives.
11. The Panama Canal.
12. Administrative office of the United States courts, Chicago, Ill.
13. Administrative office of the United States courts, Savannah, Ga.
14. United States courts, northern district of California.
15. United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, insist on the disagreement of the House to Senate amendment No. 2, and agree to a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that this bill passed the House and then was brought back to the House for approval of certain Senate amendments which the House rejected.

Mr. SNYDER. We are still in disagreement on Senate amendment No. 2, which is the amendment we stated we would disagree to.

Mr. RICH. If we ask for the appointment of conferees again will the same stand be taken by the conferees in accordance with the verdict of the House when we rejected the amendment the last time with reference to Bull Shoals and another dam in Arkansas?

Mr. SNYDER. There will be no construction work at all for Bull Shoals.

Mr. COLLINS. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RICH. And we can figure that these conferees are going to stand on the record of the House?

Mr. COLLINS. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RICH. And we can expect the Senate to yield on this amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. SNYDER, TERRY, STARNES of Alabama, COLLINS, KERR, MAHON, POWERS, ENGEL, and CASE of South Dakota.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement from Hon. Walter Sillers, of Rosedale, Miss., with respect to the cooperation of labor and industry, published in the Jackson Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., on April 11, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from Mr. Leon Henderson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein, in line with the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia just made, a plan I have received from a constituent of mine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

A PLAN TO SAVE THE AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, right along the lines of the remarks which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has just made, a constituent of mine has prepared a plan to save the automobile dealers. The plan has been prepared at his own expense after consultation with a

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Spirit of God, descend upon our hearts and teach us the patience of unanswered prayer, that our doubts may be broken and our souls filled with the pulsing lifeblood of an unconquerable faith. Abide with the patient sufferers, the toilsome workers, and with the far-away sentinels of our free institutions. Blessed Lord, Thou dost call us not to narrowness, not to gloom nor despondency, but to firmness and to the realization of the eternal truth that the majesty of spiritual values can never die.

We pray Thee to give us the passion to spread abroad self-sacrifice, forbearance, and the spirit of unity so essential to the very life of our Nation. When, O Lord, shall cruel feet no longer tread the wine press and the vast requiem of human sorrow cease? Here on our mother-soil have been patterned and inspired those generous ideals of our fathers and we beseech Thee that we may carry them to the torn peoples of this stricken earth. As the sword of justice cuts the bonds of oppression and the fires of freedom purge the dens of human slavery, we pray that knowledge and understanding may spread among those who are failing for the lack of vision; grant that all may seek a clearer